

# URBANA UNION.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 15, 1862.

TERMS.—One Dollar per annum, in advance. The cheapest and best country paper in Ohio.



The Union of Hearts—the Union of Hands. The Union of States none can sever. The Union of Lovers—the Union of Laws. And the Union of Men—Union Forever!

THE URBANA UNION is a newspaper for the people of Champaign county. It is not in the interest of any party, nor is it meant to be identified with the interest of any party, because it will not be fettered. It will not be neutral for that mean-time serving timidity. It will have very distinct opinions on all public questions connected with government, whether Union, State, or County; and on the expression of opinion it will have but one guide—a strict adherence to law. It will support the Constitution and the Laws, without regard to platform or to party dogmas.

## War and General News of Week Ending Oct. 15, 1862.

In our summary of last week we omitted to notice the fact that on General Buell's arrival at Louisville on the 14th, he found himself surrounded in command by some order of the politicians at Washington. But before the order was announced to the army, he was reinstated in command. This restoration is said to have been made by the united action of the division commanders. The act was most distasteful to the mass of the army. In that army, as in every other, there is a set of demagogue Colonels, Majors and Captains, who are spilling for a fight, and if they can't get it, they are clamorous against the General, and become prime authorities with army letter writers.

We know little more about the army in Virginia, and of the operations there, except the "Stewart's Cavalry," which has some notoriety and distinction, too, for the turning of our army's flank at Chickahominy, and making a successful foray in the rear, has now made a dash into Pennsylvania, and captured Mercerburg and Chambersburg, pillaging food and raiment, and then returning, which they did with success.

The advance of Buell's army into the interior of Kentucky has caused Bragg to retire before it. There was a conflict on Wednesday the 7th. We received from Bardonia, Frankfort, Danville and Harrodsburg. On Saturday last we had very definite accounts in a first, second, and third dispatch, of a great battle then going on with all of Buell's forces. Of course the public waited in great suspense until Monday morning, when we learned that it was all a mistake.

The invaders are likely to lose much of the supplies they had captured.

In our last news of the week while speaking of Mr. Lincoln's visit to Harper's Ferry, we are made to say that his presence there "is at once the sign of ignorant impotence, and of some new pressure upon him." This will read well, and will generally pass for the thing meant. What we meant to say was, that his presence was a sign of ignorant impotence. That we stand by; we may in due time be willing to use the impotence as a very fitting word.

## The Election.

THE Republican ticket in Champaign county prevails, but by a much less majority than the Union ticket of last year. If Mr. West is elected it is by a small majority. The result at present doubtful. (The vote of Darke county settles it—McKinney is elected.)

An old Democrat has expressed the belief that he will now receive a paper of seeds from Congress.

In Hamilton county the whole Democratic ticket is elected.

Cox has beaten Shellbarger in the Franklin District.

## Dialects.

When Louis Napoleon, though still called President, issued decrees like an Emperor, we heard the workmen of Paris and an army of 120,000 men shout "Vive Napoleon!"

When the President of the United States issues decrees more surprising than the Prince, President, or the First Consul ever dared to issue, we hear the "military abolitionists" shout "God bless Abraham Lincoln!"

The difference is one of dialect.

THE Altoona governors almost succeeded in covering their tracks, but not quite. It was ostentatiously denied by them in public and private that the removal of General McClellan. Prof. Joel Parker, of the Cambridge Law School, formerly chief justice of New Hampshire, at the conservative meeting in Faneuil Hall the other day revealed the truth in the case.

On the authority of a letter from Governor Bradford, of Maryland, he stated that a formal proposition was made at their meeting for the removal of General McClellan. To remove General McClellan and force the President to issue the Emancipation Proclamation were the chief purposes of the Altoona cabal. It succeeded in the one, but the Maryland victories prevented their success in the other.—N. Y. World.

## The Proclamation.

GENERAL McCLELLAN has issued a general order instructing the men and officers of the army in their duty of obedience to the orders of the Government. We give this order in our present number, that our readers may see with what skill and dexterity the General has performed his duty. There is not the faintest trace of approval, where approval would have been so gratefully received, while the caution given to the army as to their right of discussion and of comment, shows his conscious knowledge of the effect the unlawful and unwise measure was calculated to have on all rightly trained and rightly balanced minds. Some of the Presses that have hounded on the President to this consummation even remark that Gen. McClellan does not give his own opinion—that is, the private opinion of George B. McClellan, and they also note that General Halleck does not give his opinion. Perhaps the new element in administration—known as the serenading mob—that went to badger Mr. Bates, might be sent round to Gen. Halleck's quarters, and make him develop. The experiment might be worth the making in another view, in case he would come forth, and that would be to see in what different style a Major-General proper, would talk, from that other Major-General—Cassius M. E. Merceus—who enjoys shoulder straps and pay, but is innocent of service as he is military knowledge.

## The Enlightened Suffrage of a Free People.

THERE is a beauty in Republican Government that is cheering to the heart, and there is a power of ready adaptation in moments of pressure which gives renewed promise of success to the cause of free institutions. Here is an instance:

At the county election yesterday, Mr. James Hedges, one of the Directors of the Poor-house, brought up one of the pauper inmates to vote a bogus ticket headed "Union," but which was in fact, Republican, merely. Of course the Director had a right to control the pauper's vote, if the pauper had a vote—no one doubted that—but a citizen present challenged the voter as an alien. The challenge was sustained, and the judges of election then turned him over to be naturalized by the Probate Judge, who was sent for, and Tooley Gigger was set to work making the application. But it was known to some that the pauper's vote had once lived with Mike Coughlin, and Mike was sent for, who promptly came, and in a private way explained to the boy the mistake he was making, and slyly furnished him the Democratic ticket, and as he handed him back to the manager, he gave him to know that the boy might be trusted to vote the true ticket. Tooley was now ready with the papers, but finding how the boy was going to vote, he withdrew the application! The Republican combination lost a vote—the poor boy remained an alien, and the benevolent Director of the Poor-house took his pauper back.

## General Order No. 163.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR SHARPSBURG, Oct. 7.

The attention of the officers and soldiers of the Army of Potomac, is called to General Order No. 139, of the War Department, of Sept. 24th, 1862, publishing to the Army the President's proclamation of Sept. 23d; a proclamation of such grave moment to the Nation, officially communicated to the army, affords the General Commanding an opportunity of defining specifically to the officers and soldiers under his command, the relation borne by all persons in the military service of the United States, toward the civil authorities of the Government. The Constitution confides to the civil authorities, Legislative, Judicial and Executive, the power and duty of making, expounding and executing the Federal Laws. Armed forces are raised and supported simply to sustain the civil authorities, and are to be held in strict subordination thereto in all respects. This fundamental rule of our political system, is essential to the security of our Republic and should be thoroughly understood and observed by every soldier. The principle upon which and the objects for which it shall be employed in suppressing the rebellion, must be determined and declared by the civil authorities and the Chief Executive, who is charged with the administration of National affairs; is the proper and only source through which the views and orders of the Government can be made known to the armies of the Nation.

Discussion of officers and soldiers concerning public measures determined upon and declared by the Government, when carried at all beyond the ordinary temperate and respectful expression of opinion, tend greatly to impair and destroy the discipline and efficiency of troops by substituting the spirit of political faction for that firm, steady and earnest support of the authority of the Government, which is the highest duty of the American soldier. The remedy for political errors, if any are committed, is to be found only in the action of the people at the polls.

In thus calling the attention of this army to the true relation between the soldiers and the Government, the General commanding merely advert to an evil against which it has been thought advisable during our whole history to guard the armies of the Republic, and in so

doing he will not be considered by any right minded person as casting any reflection upon that loyalty and good conduct which has been so fully illustrated on so many battle-fields. In carrying out all measures of public policy, this army will of course be guided by the same rules of mercy and Christianity that have ever controlled its conduct towards the defenceless.

By command of  
MAJOR-GENERAL McCLELLAN.  
JAS. A. HARDER,  
Lieut.-Col., A. D. C. and A. G. C.

It is gratifying to find that such of our loyal contemporaries as, in justice to their convictions, are constrained the most to regret the utterances of the recent so-called "emancipation proclamation" of the President, are yet the most cogent in enforcing the duty of loyalty standing by the constituted authorities of the nation. We have as yet seen little, if any, indication of a factious spirit on the part of conservatives similar to that by which the President has been harassed and "pressed" during his adherence to the policy originally prescribed by himself. This is as it should be. The New York Journal of Commerce propounds the true doctrine on the subject in the following terms:

"Let no man lose sight of the fact that the President of the United States is the only recognized head of the Government power, and that his strength and ability depend on the loyalty of the people of the United States to the Government which he administers. All proposals to organize factions opposition to the Government, to organize military measures without its authority, to interfere with him in the administration of the Government, are worse than dangerous. The course he pursues may not meet with our approval, but that makes him no less entitled to our respect, and we owe that as the duty of every man who loves his country. The conservative spirit, which is the only spirit that can save the nation in times like the present, requires of all men a calm and thoughtful consideration of the state of the nation, a constant and unwavering allegiance to the Constitution as the rock on which our fabric is built, and that spirit forbids any disregard of the Constitution, whatever excuses may be presented. 'Though the whole nation forsake the Constitution, I will not,' should be the guiding motto of every man in the present times. And this motto, carried out practically, teaches us to stand by the Government as loyal citizens, sustain its credit, and preserve its integrity in the eyes of the world. Let no man, then, be radical in his opposition to the measures of the administration."

The worst supporters that an Administration can have are such men as propose to denounce and destroy all who differ from it in views of policy. These are weak props to rest on. The strongest support an Administration or a Government can have is from men who say, "whatever our lawful rulers may adopt as policy we will do our duty as citizens." The salvation of our country is the burden of all our thoughts; and if the rulers adopt measures which we believe to be fraught with evil, we can only find our role of action in the duty of the loyal citizen under the Constitution of his country. That duty requires obedience to law, support of Government, defence of law and order, and conscientious voting at the ballot box.

"Does any one ask if we see light ahead? We reply yes, a thousand times yes. The sons of great men, the adopted children of Washington, will yet save the country he bequeathed them. Out of fire and tempest it will come safe and purified some day. We know not how, but we do not know that it can only be by the individual purity, honesty, and loyal action of men, man by man, in the appointed ways of the American system."

## Daniel Webster on Free Discussion.

In these times, when the right of free discussion is threatened by a feeble and arbitrary government, the following golden words of Daniel Webster cannot be too often repeated:

"Important as I deem it to discuss, on all proper occasions, the policy of the measures at present pursued, it is still more important to maintain the right of such discussion in its full and just extent. Sentiments lately sprung up, and now growing popular, render it necessary to be explicit on this point. It is the ancient and constitutional right of the people to canvass public measures and the merits of public men. It is a homebred right, a freeds privilege. It has been enjoyed in every house, cottage, and cabin in the nation. It is not to be drawn into controversy. It is undoubted as the right of breathing the air and walking the earth. Belonging to private life as a right, it belongs to public life as a duty; and it is the last duty those whose representative I am shall find me to abandon. This high constitutional privilege I shall defend and exercise within this House, and in all places—in time of war, in time of peace, and at all times. Living, I will assert it; dying, I will assert it; and should I leave no other legacy to my children, by the blessing of God I will leave them the inheritance of free principles and the example of a manly, independent, and constitutional defense of them."

## Comments on the President's Proclamation.

THE Constitution confers on the Federal Government no power to change the domestic institutions of the States; this policy makes changes of the most violent and sweeping character, changes which even the Republican party in its National Convention disclaimed any intention of making and admitted to be unconstitutional. The Constitution protects the property of all citizens from forfeiture by civil penalty without trial and conviction; this policy inflicts heavy penalties without even the pretense of a trial, inflicts them on all the citizens of whole States without even the pretence of any discrimination between the innocent and the guilty, blending them all into one indistinguishable mass without any regard to whether they had borne arms against the Government or were non-combatants, or whether they had gone into the rebellion voluntarily or had been coerced into it by the terrorism which has prevailed at the South. The Constitution describes the crime of levying war against the United States as treason, and makes certain broad regulations respecting its punishment; but the policy in question assumes to punish levying war in a different way from what the Constitution allows it to be punished by punishing it under some other name. A man cannot be constitutionally punished as a traitor till he has been first tried, but this policy attempts to circumvent the Constitution by inflicting the punishment under some other form than as a penalty of treason. A universal confiscation of the private property of non-combatants throughout the whole States without trial, without any attempt to distinguish between innocent or guilty, or between the property of full-grown male citizens and that of minors and orphans held by guardians and trustees, is alike contrary to the Constitution and to the laws of civilized war, which respect the private property of non-combatants.—N. Y. World.

## The War in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 12.—A squad of Dumont's men under Col. Miller captured two pieces of artillery and 150 rebels at Versailles, yesterday. A portion of Dumont's command drove the enemy, Saturday night, from Lawrenceburg toward Nicholasville, wounding several and capturing sixteen prisoners. Federal loss nothing.

The Maysville Eagle says a dispatch was received by John C. Breckinridge's wife to meet him at Danville on Monday last. Further particulars of Wednesday's Perryville fight says the Federal force was 10,000; rebel force was sixty-two regiments; aggregate unknown. Federal loss 500 to 600 killed; 2,200 wounded; 400 prisoners. The latter were paroled by Buckner. Rebel loss 1,300 killed, including one General, unnamed and fourteen Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels.

Their number of killed and wounded is admitted by the rebel Medical Director of Gen. Cheatham's division. A dispatch has been received at headquarters stating the Colonel Lytle's wound is very slight. He has been paroled, and will arrive here to-morrow evening. It is reported that Woolford's cavalry captured over one hundred rebel wagons, one thousand prisoners, and one battery, on Friday, between Perryville and Harrodsburg. General Dumont is at Frankfort.

Marshall, it is said left Lexington on Sunday last, with his whole force—two thousand infantry and four hundred and fifty cavalry. It is believed Marshall and the forces driven from Versailles are at Nicholasville. Doctor Head, Medical Director here, has been required to prepare for the reception of 3,000 of the Perryville wounded.

Kirby Smith left Lawrenceburg with his whole command Friday morning and effected a junction with Bragg on Friday afternoon. Our forces were massed, on Friday, between Perryville and Harrodsburg. They are reported to have formed in line of battle about six miles from Perryville.

Captain Watson, of Company G, 80th Indiana, wounded somewhat seriously, has arrived here. He left Perryville yesterday afternoon, and was overtaken by a messenger, who left Perryville two hours later. The messenger reports the rebel force at about seventy-five thousand. They heard heavy and constant firing for many miles after they left.

Rumors prevail that a severe engagement between the whole of each army was progressing on the Harrodsburg road, wherein Buell drove the rebels toward Camp Dick Robinson.

## Paroled prisoners say the rebels are making for the camp.

At Perryville the rebels were so crippled on Wednesday that they could not carry away seven pieces of artillery, which they had captured, and 100,000 rounds of their ammunition. Our forces buried their dead and cared for their wounded.

## Apples for the Hospitals.

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, October 21, 1862. The inquiry being frequently made whether the Commission wishes to receive apples for the use of the wounded, it should immediately be published, as widely as possible, that dried apples can not be sent to its depots in large quantities. Town and village Relief Societies are requested to make arrangements for packing, cutting, and drying by their members, and such volunteer assistance as they can enlist and to notify farmers that they will receive such good fruit as they may be disposed to offer and are unable themselves to properly prepare. Dried apples may be sent in barrels or boxes or in strong large marked "To be kept dry." Dried fruits of other kinds, and all good canned fruits, will be very acceptable.

FRED. LAW OLNEY, General Secretary.

The fourth of the new iron-clad fleet, the Montauk, was launched Thursday at Greenpoint, in the presence of a large assemblage. She cost \$400,000.

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As all parties manufacturing Sewing Machines are obliged to pay Mr. Howe a fee for each Sewing Machine sold, and are also compelled to make quarterly returns to him, stating, under oath, the number sold, his books give a correct statement of the actual number of Machines sold by the different manufacturers. From this reliable source we have obtained the following reliable statistics, showing the number of Sewing Machines disposed of during the last year reported. The principal competitors among them are Wheeler & Wilson, J. M. Singer & Co., and Grover & Baker. Of the Machines sold there were sold—

By WHEELER & WILSON..... 21,395  
By J. M. SINGER & CO..... 10,580  
By GROVER & BAKER..... 10,580

Showing the sale of Wheeler & Wilson to be double those of any other company.—T. T. Osborne.

We have personally examined the various Machines before the public, with an eye to place before our readers reliable information. As the result of such examination, we substantially recommend Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine as the best Machine for family use.—Western Christian Advocate.

My little daughter, of nine years, takes our Machine—Wheeler & Wilson's—apart, oils it, and puts it in place, easily and readily adjusts its parts, and performs with it all ordinary work. She can make her own dresses, including trimming, gathering, and setting in the sleeves. Four months' use in my family has made it a necessity and a luxury. Mr. R. B. Borsy.

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To a person, who on the association one dollar or more will be sent one of these diplomas, with name and amount duly inserted thereon, and signed by the President and Secretary.

Contributors in the sum of ONE DOLLAR will become life members of the Douglas Monument Association; in the sum of TWENTY DOLLARS Honorary life members; and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Honorary life members of the Board of Trustees.

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Lloyd's Map of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania.—This Map is very large. Its cost is but 25 cents, and it is the best which can be purchased.—N. Y. Tribune.

ALSO THE GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—From Actual Surveys by Capt. Bart and Wm. Bowen. Mississippi River, Illinois, to St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,200 miles—every street, bar, island, town, landing, and place 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price \$2 in sheets, \$4, pocket form, \$2.50 on linen, with rulers. New York.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1862.  
T. T. LOVELL, Secy. Send my Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

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I am authorized to recruit a company of cavalry from Champaign county. All who desire to enlist in this

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The Term Dues will be Five Dollars, Seven Dollars, and Ten Dollars, according to the grade.  
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